SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852. NO. 61.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers*.

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do.	do. do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

FROM and after the first day of June next, the Cars will leave Raleigh at 5 o'clock, a. m., until further notice.

The rates of fare will be as follows:

Raleigh to Gaston,	$3 50
" " Littleton,	3 00
" " Macon,	2 50
" " Warrenton,	2 25
" " Ridgeway,	2 00
" " Henderson,	1 75
" " Franklinton,	1 00
" " Wake Forest,	65
" " Huntsville,	50

W. W. VASS, Treas.

May 24th, 1852. 57—3t.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DINN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842. —1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats fo Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, win lpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. PINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving *Wood* from decay. Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes. 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Court the Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder in the town of Pittsborough on Saturday the 12th of June next, three likely young Negro Fellows and two Women, the property of the Estate of Joseph W. Small, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with good security, required. J. A. WOMACK, *Ex'r.*

Pittsborough, May 14th, 1852. 56—td.

NOTICE.

THE Heirs of Lucy Johnston, dec'd. are hereby notified that I will be prepared by the 13th of September ensueing to settle with them, and will not be responsible after that time for interest on their Legacies. This the 17th May 1852. WILLIAM NASH, *Executor.*

Wake Co., May 17th, 1852. 55—6t.

"For the Ladies."

5 OR 6 Dozen pairs Ladies Slippers, made by Robin son and others, which will be sold at cost.

EVANS & COOKE.

May, 21st, 1852 57—

Notice.

THE 3rd annual meeting of the members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the 1st Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

May 28, 1852. 58—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Baucher on Horsemanship.

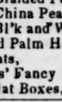
A METHOD of Horsemanship, founded upon new principles, including the breaking and training of Horses, with instructions for obtaining a good seat. Illustrated with engravings, by F. Baucher, translated from the 9th Paris edition. Also. Walker's Manly Exercises, containing rowing and sailing, riding and driving, skating, leaping, swiming, boring, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings on steel and copper.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second *Monday* of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way o Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—11m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 13, 1853. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24

Just Opened at Tucker,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

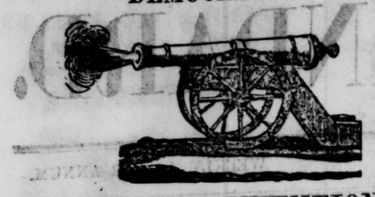
SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

DEMOCRATIC



NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1 o'clock.

The Hall this morning presented a new and decided improvement in the arrangement of seats, the President's position having been removed from the southern extremity to the north-east angle of the platform, thus enabling him to survey the whole assembly at a glance, including that deparment within the pale of the democratic body, but not planted upon any other platform than the floor of the hall.

This portion of the enclosure, originally designed for alternates and invited guests, is now appropriated to the use of the larger delegations. This movement has done much towards the relief of the pressure throughout the whole space, but is attended still with great inconvenience, which is likely to be very sensibly experienced by the press.

The galleries this morning contained quite a number of ladies, whose presence, of course, diffused its grateful influence over the convention; what effect it may have upon the prospects of the candidates, and the nation at large, we shall perhaps know hereafter.

The president made the request that gentlemen rising to speak, or to offer a resolution, would announce their names—a very necessary proceeding in aid of the secretaries and the press.

Rev. Mr. Plummer, Presbyterian, of this city, delivered an appropriate prayer.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to report the resolutions composing the Baltimore platform.

Resolved, That the member from each State, on said committee, be named by the delegation of the State from which he shall be taken, and that said committee have power to elect their chairman from their own body, or the body of the Convention.

Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas—The several acts passed by the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise Acts, though received with disfavor by large portions of the people of the Southern and South-Western States, have been acquiesced in by the people of those States, in the determination to abide by them, rather than to hazard the peace and harmony of the Union.

And whereas also, the act passed at the same session, amendatory to the act of 1793, respecting "fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," constitutes an essential part of that series of measures, which has been submitted to the country as an "adjustment" or "final settlement" of the slavery agitation—therefore

Resolved, That the act herein referred to, and known as the fugitive-slave act, is clothed with the highest sanctions, and that good faith, as well as legal obligations, demand its full and faithful execution.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party is based upon the perpetuity of the States and the perpetuity of their union; it will therefore sternly resist all measures which tend to impair the one or destroy the other.

Mr. Phillips, with the view of avoiding serious objections, expressed the hope that the convention would agree to have them printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. [Cries of "Agreed! agreed!" and "Oh no!"]

A delegate suggested that this subject should be disposed of, before the Convention was called upon to select their candidate for the Presidency.

The Convention then ordered the resolutions to lie on the table and be printed, and then refused to make them the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Charlock offered the following, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government, so far as its power extends, to secure to each section of the confederacy the undisturbed enjoyment of its constitutional rights, and that a rigid and faithful enforcement of the act passed on the 18th of September, A. D., 1850, providing for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is indispensably necessary to the perpetuity of the Union; that all attempts to impair its efficacy or weaken its guarantees, should be denounced and resisted by every well-wisher of the Republic.

This was received with enthusiasm, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A. V. Brown moved that the resolution of the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Burrows) be taken up. It proposed to raise a committee of one from each State, to report the resolutions to compose the Democratic platform.

There was a necessity for this. As resolutions are presented, let them be referred without debate. The committee could report on a platform, and this could then be discussed and considered, and made satisfactory to the great democratic triumphant party.

Otherwise, gentlemen would say, "Here is my platform," and want to make a speech. Thus, instead of one day being thus consumed, one month would be occupied. Therefore, he made the motion.

Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina, in rising to second the motion, said he desired to construct a platform. He wanted to know on what platform they stood before proceeding to the nomination of their candidates.

Yesterday, he remarked, we had a platform, a material platform. That was constructed before those who were to stand upon it came hither. It was, however, understood to be too small, and had to be enlarged to accommodate the crowd. Now, I want, not a material platform, but one of principle; not a platform to suit the candidates, but one to suit the principles. [Renewed applause.]

The candidate should hold in one hand the Constitution of our country, sacred and untouched; and in the other hand the flag, not of New York, North Carolina, or Florida, but the flag of the glorious Union of the States. [Deafening applause.]

I want placed upon the platform a man who can hold the Constitution in one hand and the flag in the other—the flag of the entire Union—so that we can enthusiastically rally to his support.

We want a strong man to hold the flag, steadily, firmly and manfully, and never let it fall. And thus the great principles of the great democratic party will again triumph. [Here was renewed applause.]

We go for the rights of the Union and the Union of the States.

If we nominate any other candidate, we are gone. Let us put our candidate on this platform and we must triumph.

If the resolution should be adopted, we can appoint the committee in the afternoon.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, said it was impossible to do any business until the committee on credentials make their report.

After further unimportant proceedings, among which was an ineffectual motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock, in order to re-arrange the hall, the question was taken on Mr. Charlick's amendment to appoint two, instead of one delegate from each State to report resolutions to compose the democratic platform; and it was disagreed to.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, for the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted. It provides for the appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the democratic party shall be referred.

Mr. Bright submitted the following resolutions, and asked that they be printed for the use of the Convention, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the Union, faithful now as in times past, to the compacts of the Federal Constitution, regard it as a primary duty to abide by the series of measures known as the Compromise, and will deprecate any attempt to impair their efficacy, as tending to weaken the bonds of our National Union.

Resolved, That the fugitive-slave law, being in strict accordance to the requirements of the Constitution, its execution and maintenance are demanded as an act of justice to the States, and people of the South, and as a guarantee to all the sections of our beloved country, that the constitutional rights of none shall ever be impaired.

Reports from committees were now announced as being in order, when

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, said it was evident that some of the delegations were not prepared to designate their committees. This was the position in which his State stood, and until the committee on credentials make their report nothing could be done in this particular.

In order that an opportunity might be afforded to make better arrangements in the hall, the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at five o'clock, and it was a long time before there was comparative quiet.

The convention then proceeded to appoint the committee as provided by the resolution adopted this morning—to whom shall be referred all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the democratic party.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee of one from each State:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Maine, J. W. Bradley; New Hampshire, Charles G. Atherton; Vermont, D. H. Smalley; Massachusetts, B. F. Hallett; Rhode Island, Philip Allen, Jr.; Connecticut, Wm. B. Lawrence; New York, H. C. Murphy; New Jersey, Joseph G. Cole; Pennsylvania, Andrew H. Reeder; Delaware, William S. Osborne; Maryland, H. McCullogh; Virginia, S. F. Leake; North Carolina, D. K. McRae; Georgia, declined appointing; Alabama, P. Phillips; Mississippi, M. D. Freeman; Louisiana, Hon. P. Soule; Florida, Jesse Cole; Texas, R. Scurry; Arkansas, N. B. Burrow; Ohio, G. W. Manypenny; Kentucky, Geo. W. Stevenson; Tennessee, A. V. Brown; Indiana, R. D. Owen; Illinois, James B. Hoge; Missouri, W. R. Forney; Michigan, C. E. Stuart; Iowa, P. Bradley; Wisconsin, —— ——; California, E. D. Hammond.

Mr. Dagro, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our opinion the public domain belongs to the people of the United States, and that Congress has power to dispose of it for the benefit of the people. We therefore believe that it would be conducive to the common welfare of the people and of the Government to give limited portions to every actual settler, to be inalienably enjoyed.

This was referred to the committee on resolutions, without debate, in accordance with the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee on the democratic creed or platform.

Mr. Nabers, to test the sense of the Convention, offered the following resolution:

That the Convention will not go into a nomination for President and Vice President, until the platform of the party is laid down. (Applause.)

A delegate from Ohio, demanded, in the name of that State, that a vote on the resolution be taken by States.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, arose and said it should be understood what was likely to be the bearing of the resolution. He had some few remarks to submit to the convention, which he considered would induce them to vote down the resolution. The question presented to this Convention was one of high moment indeed, and one on which depended, in all probability, the success and ultimate harmony of the democratic party. This being my impression, I, for one, am not willing to endanger our harmony by precipitate action. [Applause.]

What will be the effect of the resolution now upon your table, if it be carried? Why, sir, the effect is obvious. Every man in this Convention, every individual member on the committee on resolutions, will strain his last nerve to procure a platform to suit the purpose of the individual candidate for whom he may entertain a predilection. And in this struggle and great sea of opinion, I see but an abyss for the dignity and harmony of the democratic party.

I want to warn you of the dangers of that abyss. When you come to a conclusion as to the harmony of the democratic party—when you shall have heard of the burnings created by the troubles of conflicting interests, then, and then alone, shall this convention be prepared to act for the good of the country and the good of the party. [Applause.] The struggle will no longer be between individual and individual. The object will be no longer to promote the views of this man or the ambition of the other, but the object, I hope, will be to promote the stability of our institutions and the triumph of the democratic party. [Applause.]

I oppose, with all the strength of my heart, the adoption of the resolution now pending.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, said that the resolution offered by Mr. Nabers, proposing to construct a platform before the candidates are named, met not the sanction of the delegates from that State. He believed that the majority of the delegation were violently opposed to it. They have appointed a spokesman, who will express their views by authority.

Mr. Nabers said he was not aware that, in becoming a member of the convention, he lost his individuality. Before the gentleman from Louisiana addressed the convention, he (Nabers) proposed to move a postponement of the consideration of the resolution, in order that the Mississippi delegation might have time to consult. The distinguished gentleman deprecated the introduction of the resolution, and for what reason? He claims, said Mr. Nabers, and it is a true claim, that he wishes to see the Democratic party united, prosperous and victorious in the coming contest. What is the Democratic party?

What has it ever been proud to be predicated upon? Principles, and nothing else. What is the proud and high claim which has always distinguished the democratic party, and to sustain which they have been prepared to make sacrifices? "Everything for principles, nothing for men." [Applause.] The difference between the views of the gentleman and mine is this: he desires to make a candidate, and a platform through the candidate. I desire to make first a platform, and put the candidate upon it. We are obliged to make a platform. [Renewed applause.]

Erect your platform before you get your candidate. I will therefore simply say, in conclusion, that, so far as any rallying point in Mississippi is concerned, the minds of her delegates are made up. There is not a particle of difference between the members from my own State. [Long continued applause.] We were divided in Mississippi, but are now merged in one; and hence I have nothing to accomplish further than this, and I trust every gentleman will hear the remark. It is this: I think the time has now come when both of the great parties of this nation ought to be purified or annihilated. I do not care where the resolution comes from—North, East, South or West—but I wish to go before my people with clean hands.

In conclusion, he asked leave temporarily to withdraw the resolution, in order that the Mississippi delegation may have time to reflect. This was agreed to.

Mr. Wise asked whether the question on the adoption of the resolution proposing the erection of a platform was now pending.

The president replied in the negative.

Mr. Wise renewed the resolution.

The president informed him that it was not debatable under the rules.

Mr. Wise said he had no speech to make. He, however, regretted very deeply that he was not able to concur with the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

The President again reminded the gentleman the proposition was not debatable.

There were cries of "go on," "leave," "leave," "go on."

Mr. Wise proceeded. I concur not with the positions of the gentleman from Louisiana, and much less with the reasons which he assigns. What is the test of principles? Principles of the different delegations of the different States have preceded the nomination for delegates of every State. Is it so, sir, that if we undertake to establish a platform of principles that the Democratic party will suffer? God forbid it. [Applause.]

I dissent from the conclusion that we cannot debate and cannot conclude on a platform of principles. Are they not established and known here? Are there not already cardinal principles of the democratic party? And permit me here to say, there is more likely to be mischief in not laying down the principles first, than by adopting your candidate first. Before the nomination is made differences may be reconciled, in order to make the various preferences of the delegations conform to the various principles of the delegations; but on the contrary, the moment you get our votes, then away with the principles. I ask, then, is it not better at once to declare the platform? The men should not be made to conform to the principles. [Applause.] The faith of the democratic party is established not only in detail, but in the aggregate. Virginia has no difficulty in establishing and re-affirming her faith, and re-affirming it to the world. She is proud to say it is the faith of the *ancient regime*; the faith of Madison and Jefferson—the administrative policy of strict construction and economy in the public expenditures. Until I know what is the standard of faith, and that the nominee will be conformed to that standard, I will never give him my vote.

Governor Floyd remarked: I trust it may be the pleasure of this Convention to reject the resolutions. I concur heartily with the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Soule.) We came here not to construct a platform, but to nominate a President to find a welcome in every democratic bosom; even without a platform. We want a man whose life is a guarantee that he is true to democratic principles.

We should beware how we construct platforms, which may "make the word of God of non effect," as did of old the Scribes and Pharisees. Let us make a platform after the candidate is selected.

The gentleman from Louisiana has shown that while ill will come from the course suggested in the resolution, none can occur by following the old beaten path. I am glad to avow that my sentiments are hose entertained, generally, by the Virginia delegation.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, after saying that a majority has always controlled the order of business, and never proclaimed in advance what a candidate should or should not do, moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Soule expressed the hope that the gentleman would withdraw his motion for a moment.

Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion.

Mr. J. L. Robinson then said, the speeches having been on one side, he, as a delegate from Indiana, felt that if he were to remain silent, he should be reckless to duty. That State is about to unfurl her banner to the breeze, so that he who runs may read. [Applause.] He was astonished beyond measure to hear an objection from any quarter, especially from the South, and from the gentleman from Louisiana, to laying down a platform in the great Democratic National Convention.

In the name of God, if we don't lay down a platform now, when and where will we do it. [Applause.] In Washington some of the politicians wished to say nothing about the matter, and those who opposed an expression of opinion made it a pretext that the Senate and House of Representatives were not the proper place for it, but that it should come from the National Convention. With what face, then, could they go before the people when the democracy had been charging the whigs with the fault of not declaring their measures, and yet they themselves were disposed to pursue a similiar course of conduct? If the democracy shall nominate a candidate without first laying down their principles, they would be utterly and irretrievably disgraced, and defeated in the ensuing contest, as they deserved to be.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, said that while he opposed the resolution, he did not wish to be understood as opposing a platform.

Mr. Soule again arose, and by permission of the Convention was permitted to speak. He said it would seem from the remarks of the gentleman who last addressed the Convention at length, that he was opposed to a platform. This was not so. (Applause.) We want, he said, a platform, but not one composed of empty and insignificant words, but a platform plain to the dullest intellect, that will remind the country of the principles on which we have fought the noblest battles of the democracy. (Applause.)

Why, sir, has not the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who, I am proud to say, has my highest respect, told you a platform was laid down by the fathers of our institutions; and if his position be true, it will not require considerable ingenuity to erect it again, if we are faithful to the teachings of those who framed the government, and placed it upon a sound foundation.

There can be no difference between the gentleman from Virginia and myself. We belong not to that class of politicians who, under any circumstances, shrink from a declaration of principles. We shall be found bold men when the question of the platform is reached; too bold, perhaps. I am afraid we shall be taunted with delaying or defeating the erection of a platform. Some members will be found raising it rather to high to the skies. But let us do away with rhetoric and the artifices of language, and come to the tangible question before us. And my question goes to the consciences of every man in this convention.

Are you prepared, are you ready now to speak on that all-important question without prejudice and preconceived opinions, without something to be obtained, some ambition to be flattered and purpose to be advanced? Is this the moment to decide on the great principle of a platform on which the next Presidential battle is to be fought? Ah, sir, we delude ourselves at least if we think we are in a proper position to erect such a platform.

While different elements are at war; while there are variegated partisans in the arena; this is not the moment when we can indulge in wise counsels.

It has been said, and this seems to be the most specious argument, that we should erect a platform before selecting our nominee, because it may be too late afterwards, and that the nominee will have your sanction, and will care but very little for your platform.

Has it come to this, that in the great democratic party there is to be found a man bold enough to present himself for the highest office in the country's gift who will belie your decision? I cannot and will not believe it. If you erect your platform beforehand, where are the candidates to give their assent to it. You might be at a loss were you to call them to the table, for it is a mystery who shall be selected.

After further remarks, he said he was for having some respect for the usages of the past. It had been the uniform rule for the democratic convention to lay down the platform after the nomination of the candidate.

The resolution of Mr. Nabers was then laid upon the table by the following vote:—

Yeas—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Florada, Iowa, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Illinois.

Nays—Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and California; Georgia not voting.

The following States were divided: New York, 24 yeas, 11 nays; Ohio, 17 yeas, 5 nays. Result—yeas, 155; nays, 123. So Nabers' resolution was laid upon the table.

A debate then followed upon the report of the Committee on Credentials, in regard to the two sets of delegates from Georgia, the contested seats of Tennessee delegates, the exclusion of Rantoul of Massachusetts, and Gen. Commander of South Carolina; after which the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, June 3, 1852.

The convention was called to order at half past 9 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Campbell White.

The journal of proceeding was read and approved.

Major B. B. French, the former excellent clerk of the House of Representatives volunteered his occasional services to the convention, for the relief of the Secretaries, in reading, and his fine voice gave every thing with the utmost distinctness.

The President stated that when the convention adjourned yesterday, they had under consideration the report of the Committee on Credentials. One portion—that relating to the contested seat of Massachusetts—was postponed, and so much as related to Tennessee was recommitted. Therefore, the question was on concurring in the balance of the report.

The question was then announced on concurring in the report of the committee on credentials, with the exception of that part relating to Massachusetts and Tennessee, and including the following resolutions of the committee, namely:

Resolved, That the democratic delegates from Georgia, represented by Mr. Cohen, (State Rights) consisting of 21 members, are the organized representatives of Georgia, and therefore be admitted to their seats.

Resolved, That the delegates represented by Mr. Jackson, 17 in number, are democrats in principle, and reflect the sentiment of a portion of the democracy of Georgia, and that they be admitted to seats in the convention, and that said delegation thus united cast the vote of the State.

The chair stated the proposition as pending, to be on the main question, as relating to the resolution offered by Mr. Boulware, of Virginia, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the twenty-one delegates represented by Mr. Jackson constitute the delegation from Georgia in this convention, and that they cast the vote of the State accordingly.

The report, with the exceptions as above, was then concurred in, and the announcement was succeeded by loud and long continued applause.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the President and Vice President at four o'clock this afternoon; and that the same be made the special order for that hour.

Many voices: "Now," "now," "no," "no," "five o'clock this afternoon," followed by stamping of feet in approbation of the suggestion.

Mr. Johnson moved the previous question, but it was not seconded; not more than one-fourth of the convention, probably, voting in the affirmative.

General Commander, of South Carolina, asked to be heard in relation to that portion of the report of the committee on credentials ruling him out as a delegate, and which had been concurred in by the convention. But this privilege was refused.

The convention took up that part of the report of the committee on credentials relating to the contested seat from the second district of Massachusetts, which gives the seat to N. J. Lord, instead of to Robert Rantoul; and this was concurred in by yeas 194, nays 83.

General Nye said he had voted to sustain the report of the majority, and therefore moved to reconsider the vote.

He did so from the fact that he was conscious the convention, in voting on the important resolution, in so hurried a manner, could not understand the merits of the question. He had never seen Mr. Rantoul until yesterday, but he thanked God he had an innate love of justice which compelled him to take a position in behalf of that gentleman. General Nye appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the convention to reconsider the vote pronounced against Mr. Rantoul.

But the motion to reconsider was laid upon table.

The president then announced that the resolution of Mr. Cave Johnson had been modified as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention will proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President at the present time, and that the same be the special order until the nominations shall have been made.

Rapturous expressions of delight, and stentorian cries of "good," "good," "let's have the vote," "agreed," "agreed;" amid which the gavil was heard, as usual, on such occasions.

Mr. McRae moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until after the committee on the democratic creed and platform shall have made their report.

"Cries of "no," "no," intermingled with demands to order, and "question," "question."

Mr. McRae, as there was a general disposition to vote on the resolution, withdrew his motion to postpone its consideration. [Tremendous Applause.]

A gentleman moved that the voting be postponed until the delegations can consult; but this was largely voted down.

The convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, the clerk beginning with the State of Maine. As the votes of the several States were given, applause followed from the respective friends of the several candidates. There were loud hurras, and persons in the galleries occasionally gave vent to their joyous feelings. The greatest possible excitement prevailed throughout the proceedings.

Finally, the vote was announced, amid comparative quiet, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For Cass—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 9; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2; New York, 11; New Jersey, 7; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 16; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 6; Missouri, 9; Michigan, 6: Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Total 116.

For Buchanan—Maine, 3; Connecticut, 2; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Tennessee, 6; Arkansas, 4. Total, 93.

For Douglas—New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; Ohio, 2; Illinois, 11; Florida, 2; Iowa, 2. Total, 20.

For Marcy—Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 24. Total, 27.

For Butler—Ohio, 2. Total, 2.

For Houston—Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; Ohio, 2; Texas, 4. Total, 8.

For Lane—Indiana, 13. Total, 13.

For Weller—California, 4. Total 4.

For Dodge—Wisconsin, 3. Total, 3.

There not being two-thirds of the votes cast for any one of the candidates, the convention proceeded to vote a second time, with a like ineffectual result.

The seven succeeding ballotings in the morning raised the above result but inconsiderably; and after the eighth ballot the convention adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The usual excitement preceded the opening of the convention, diversified by the distribution of thousands of blank forms in which to note the votings. Palm leaf fans and iced water were liberally supplied; as a slight relief to the oppressive heat in the hall.

Mr. D. Merriweather, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a series of resolutions declaring the union of the States on the terms and conditions set forth in the constitution as the ark of our political safety, and concluding with a strong endorsement of the compromise measures, and against their modification or repeal.

Mr. Merriweather said his object was to send the resolution to the committee on the democratic creed or platform.

Objection was made to its introduction at this time; and the convention proceeded to ballot again to seventeenth time, with no great variation from the above. Cass and Buchanan falling off, and Douglass obtaining about fifty votes, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth ballot. The following is the result of the seventeenth ballot:

For Cass—Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2; N. York, 12; New Jersey, 7; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 14; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 5; Michigan, 6; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 3. Total, 99.

For Buchanan—Maine, 4; Connecticut, 2; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 9; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Tennessee, 3; California, 1. Total, 87.

For Douglas—New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 5; Tennessee 3; Illinois, 11; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 2; California, 3. Total, 50.

For Marcy—Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 23. Total, 26.

For Butler—Ohio, 1. Total 1.

For Houston—Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 1; Ohio, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4. Total, 11.

For Lane—Indiana, 13. Total, 13.

For Dickinson—Florida, 1. Total, 1.

There being no probability of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion to-day, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 4, 1852.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll of States.

When Rhode Island was named, Mr. W. B. Sayles, said the first choice of that State is Lewis Cass; but the delegation, finding their vote for that gentleman unavailing, and conceiving that they had discharged their duty to their constituents, would now cast their vote for the second choice of that State, Stephen A. Douglas, a man who, they believe, would be acceptable to New England.

Judge Johnson, of one wing of the Georgia delegation, asked, owing to their peculiar position, that they have the privilege of appointing two members on that committee, which was refused.

The president reminded the crowds in the galleries that they should not press on the front railing, as it was not altogether safe to do so.

It is needless to say the persons pressing against the railing receded a little.

Colonel Reeder arose, presenting a handbill, addressed to the members of the National Democratic Convention, in which the advertiser solicited attention for making cast iron pipe, by centrifugal motion. This document, the Col. said, must have found its way here by mistake. Therefore he moved that a special committee be raised to transfer the copies to the Whig convention which meets on the 16th inst., as the Democrats have no occasion for such appliances as pipe laying.

Much merriment and cries of "Agreed, agreed."

The Convention then proceeded to ballot the 18th time, there being no great difference from previous results. On 19th ballot the vote of the three highest stood: Cass 89, Buchanan 85, Douglas 63.

Mr. A. V. Brown asked leave to offer a resolution. It was a little irregular, perhaps, but he was sure the Convention would hear it with pleasure. The committee on what was called the platform had met.

(Cries of "hear him," "sit down in front," "order, order.")

Mr. Brown resumed. We do not propose now to report, but to announce to this Convention that we have held our session and agreed upon a platform with remarkable unanimity. I state this to put a stop to the misrepresentation of our enemies. [Applause.] I will briefly state the basis of that report.

(Cries of "hear him," "go on," "no no.")

The President informed the gentleman that the Convention were acting under the special order, and that he could only proceed by unanimous consent at this time

Mr. Brown.—I did not pretend to make a report, but simply to announce the basis of that platform. I have no doubt it will be responded to from every heart in this body.

But this was not accorded.

The ballottings were then continued, and with the exception of occasional short debates (mostly between delegates from the same States as to the true choice of their constituents,) and also occasional disturbances which were quieted, the voting went on smoothly in a good spirit to the 33d ballotting—Cass in the meantime having fallen off to as low as 33, and Douglas having mounted up to 92. The 33d ballot was as follows:

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

For Cass—Maine, 2; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 9; Connecticut, 3; New York, 11; New Jersey, 7; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 18; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 7; Indiana, 13; Missouri, 9; Michigan, 6; Iowa, 2; California, 2. Total, 123.

For Buchanan—Maine, 1; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 6; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Tennessee, 3; California, 1. Total, 72.

For Douglas—Maine, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 3; N. York, 1; North Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 7; Ohio, 3; Tennessee, 2; Illinois, 11; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 5; California, 1. Total, 60.

For Marcy—Massachusetts, 2; New York, 23. Total, 25.

For Butler—Ohio, 1. Total, 1.

For Houston—Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 1; Texas, 4. Total, 6.

For Dickinson—Florida, 1. Total, 1.

Wearied and broken down, the Convention, at nearly seven o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9.

VISIT TO COL. WHEELER. As we mentioned last week we arrived at Col. Wheeler's late in the evening, and received from him a cordial welcome. His residence is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen, and the lawn in front of it is almost enchanting. Standing on a high hill, in sight of the Catawba and within hearing of the murmur of its waters, shaded by noble trees and adorned with taste and skill, it seemed to us almost a fairy spot; and we mentally concluded that the man who could not be happy there, need not seek happiness on earth.

Col. Wheeler has quite an extensive library, among which are many rare and valuable works. His Sketches of North Carolina, recently published and already widely known, present one of the most forcible examples of his industry and unwearying research. Of this work we do not design speaking at present. It is already scattered broadcast over the State, and notwithstanding the ill natured snarls of some would-be critics, its worth is universally acknowledged. The volumes over which he has pored in order to gather the information contained in his book, would have detered a man of ordinary energy from ever undertaking the task.

The Colonel is one of those fortunate men whose good luck it has been to obtain a wife worthy of the most exalted position; and who does the honors of the house with a graceful ease that makes a stranger feel that he is at home. Kind and affable, none will know her but to respect her; and the deep charm of intelligence adds a still deeper respect for her. She is a daughter of the celebrated artist, Sully, of Philadelphia, and possesses no small portion of her father's talent. Among a large collection of paintings which adorn the Colonel's parlors, are several by his wife. One of these is a picture of Mary and Joseph and the infant Jesus, executed with a skill that would not diminish the fame of her father. There is, also a large painting, by Sully, of Mrs. Wheeler and her two little boys. One of Lieut. Col. Tarleton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and one of Sir Walter Raleigh parting with his wife in the Tower, immediately before his execution, besides many others; forming, altogether, a very fine collection. There are also several busts, one of Gen. Jackson, as large as life; one of Calhoun, and one of Gen. Taylor, and a small marble bust of Hon. Levi Woodbury, executed by Powers, and presented by Mr. Woodbury to a little son of Col. Wheeler's, who is his nameksake. Having so short a time to stay, we could not examine anything scarcely, so many attractions presenting themselves at once that we did not know where to begin; and we are fully aware that we have done nothing like justice in this brief sketch, written in a moment stolen from a multitude of other pressing engagements. We hope at some future day to enjoy the hospitality of Col. W., at a time when we shall have more leisure to revel in the rich repast afforded by his library.

The next morning the Colonel aroused us at an early hour, and we went with him to his fish traps on the river; where we caught a fine parcel of fish. He informed us that on the morning before he caught sixty pounds of fishes, many of them very fine ones; to which fact we can testify, for a portion of them were served at supper and breakfast; which, with luscious strawberries and cream, and other viands, made a feast for the body scarcely excelled by the one for the mind in the parlors.

Mountain Banner.

HOW TO MAKE TURPENTINE. Desirous of giving our country friends as much light on the subject of making turpentine as is convenient at our disposal, we append the following, by distinguished gentlemen, defining the process. It would appear that a slight difference exists between them.

Chief Justice RUFFIN, of our Supreme Court, in the case of the State *vs.* William Moore, says:

"The mode of making Turpentine is this. An excavation, commanly called a box, is made in the body of the tree near the ground, into which the turpentine runs from the tree above; and, in order to produce a flow of the gum or to promote it more freely, the tree is occasionly scored above the box with a sharp iron instrument, called a round shave, and the scoring is done in such a manner as to direct the current of the descending sap into the box. and the turpentine is then collected or dipped out of the box from time to time as it becomes full, during the season of gathering, which ordinarily begins in March and ends in October. The scoring often extends up the body of the tree to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and in its descent a part of the turpentine adheres to the tree and becomes hard, while that, which remains liquid continues its course downwards, until it drips in the box, where it remains until collected, and put into casks for use or market."

This is the *judicial* mode.

The Hungarian process is different. When Kossuth passed over our road on his hegira to the North, his curiosity was excited by observing the pine trees barked up to various heights, and he inquired the meaning of the scarifications. On being told that it was done to make turpentine, he is reported to have shrugged his shoulders and said, "One grand mistake! Dat is not de way to make de turpentine. You take and you bore one leetle hole half way in de tree with an auger, and zen you put in de pipe, and de turpentine run from it, and you catch it in de tub while it run," a la Maple Sugar. He was just from the West.

All we have to remark upon the subject is, that we presume our country friends will be perfectly satisfied if "the current of the descending sap" freely runs, whether thro' judicial, Hungarian, or ordinary appliances.

Wilmington Herald.

PAGAN AND HEATHEN. The word Pagan is derived from the Latin *Paganus*, signifying a countryman or peasant; or it is derived from *pagus* a village. The word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who in the early ages of the Church adhered to the worship of false Gods, or refused to receive Christianity after it had been embraced by the inhabitants of he cities. In like manner *Heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the heath or woods.

BANK OF WASHINGTON. James E. Hoyt has been re-elected President, Martin Stevenson, Cashier, and James H. McCluer, Teller of the Bank of Washington.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENT'S.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Elizabeth Town, Bladen,	Wednesday,	June 9th
Whiteville, Columbus,	Friday,	" 11th
Lumberton, Robeson,	Saturday,	" 12th
Rockingham, Richmond,	Tuesday,	" 15th
Wadesboro,' Anson,	Wednesday,	" 16th
Albemarle, Stanly,	Friday,	" 18th
Troy, Montgomery,		" 19th
Ashboro', Randolph,	Tuesday,	" 22d
Pittsboro',	Thursday,	" 24th
Graham,	Saturday,	" 26th
Greensboro',	Tuesday,	" 29th
Salem,	Thursday,	July 1st.
Huntsville, (Yadkin,)	Saturday,	" 3rd.
Wilkesboro',	Tuesday,	" 6th.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The telegraphic wires, last Saturday, brought us the welcome intelligence that the Baltimore Democratic Convention had, upon the 49th ballotting, nominated for President of the United States, Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and for Vice President, WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama. The Convention, we learn, also adopted a resolution adhering to the Compromise and the Fugitive-slave law, and pledging the Democratic party to resist all slavery agitation.

We are most profoundly gratified at these results; and with our whole heart, we hail this nomination as an auspicious sign of peace to the Country, and of triumph to Democratic principles. General Pierce comes from a State whose true democracy has, in past times, stood fast and firmly by the great Compromises of the federal compact, and in union with the South, has resisted the mad fanaticism of the free States. He himself, honored heretofore by a seat in the Senate, honored by Mr. Polk, with a Commission as General in the Mexican War, and still more honored by the Democracy of his State, as the object of its devotion, its gratitude, its hope and pride, stands especially commended to the confidence and support of the Country, by his late able and successful exertions, in bringing up the people of New Hampshire to a hearty and decided sanction of the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law.

By the Democracy of North Carolina, the nomination of William R. King will be enthusiastically responded to, from the mountains to the seaboard.

The following despatch is from the Editor at Petersburg, Monday:

"Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, was nominated for President on the 49th ballot, receiving 282; and WILLIAM R. KING was nominated for Vice President, on the second ballot. On the first ballot, the vote stood for King 125, Butler 21, Strange 23, Downs 30, Weller 27, Pillow 25, Atchison 25, Rusk 13; on the second ballot, for King 277, and Col. Jefferson Davis 11 (the vote of Illinois). The Resolutions of 1844 and 1848 were adopted, so far as applicable, adhering to the Compromise measures, fugitive-slave law included, and pledging the Democratic party in and out of Congress, to resist all attempts, to renew slavery agitation.

Douglas telegraphed his cordial congratulations to the Convention, on the results, and pledged Illinois by the largest majority. Cass telegraphed his hearty support of the nomination, as a good one, as also did Sam Houston, as one which will unite the whole party. There were about 50 delegates from North Carolina, and 700 in all. There is perfect union and harmony, and great enthusiasm as to the nomination. It will go through like a storm."

CANDIDATES.

The Democrats of Granville County have nominated the following strong ticket: For the Senate—Nathaniel E. Canaday. For the Commons—Wm. H. Lyon

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of this County on Friday last. Mr. Kerr, who opened the discussion, chose his own grounds, and made a strenuous effort to get up some excitement on old national issues, but we greatly mistook the feelings of his hearers, including most of his own party, if his appeals met with any sympathetic response. He avowed himself a Whig; said *he had no concealments;* that the Democrats had always dealt unfairly with the people; and the Whigs had dealt otherwise. (And he walked up and down, whilst he spoke, after the manner of Mr. Clay at the Capitol here in 1844; and——he did certainly forget, whilst he walked, and whilst he stood still, to prove what he affirmed.)

Rigid Construction, &c. Mr. Kerr ridiculed the Resolution of the late Democratic Convention, declaring in favor of a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States; and he was understood to say, that the government nad never been administered on any such principle. As evidence that it had not, he pitched into the administration of Thomas Jefferson, whom he sneeringly said had been called the "great apostle of Democracy;" and he boldly charged Mr. Jefferson with having been the author of the Internal Improvement system. He also animadverted, with great severity, upon the administration of President Polk, now no more, in respect to the Oregon question, and the Mexican war. In this connection, he was pleased to tell the people of Wake County, that Mr. Polk was afraid of England; and that "he recoiled from the British lion, and jumped upon the poor crippled Eagle of Mexico." Mr. Kerr seemed greatly to rejoice in the opportunity of reviving these old questions, and appeared to be strongly convinced that the lion of England and the crippled Eagle of Mexico were both right, and that the *American* Eagle was to blame, and responsible for all the spoliation and plunder and blood, which Mr. Kerr laid to its charge. What connection these questions had with the doctrine of "rigid construction," we see not; and if they had any, we should be very reluctant to belive that there was a single individual present, who agreed with Mr. K., that North Carolina should ever advocate a contrary principle. And still more reluctant are we to suppose, that his sentiments in regard to the late war, met with a favorable response from any bosom in the meeting.

Tariff and Currency. Mr. Kerr declared his hostility to the existing Tariff law (the Revenue Act of 1846,) and also to the Independent Treasury; and was understood by his friends, as advocating in their stead, a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. We frankly confess, we were not prepared for all this—no more indeed, than for the necessity of defending the American Eagle in the late war. The Whig Convention was silent on these subjects; with the exception of manufacturers at the North, the people of the whole country, and especially of North Carolina, have been and are undoubtedly satisfied with the existing systems; and if there be any other than Mr. Kerr dissatisfied with them, and anxious to revive old excitements in respect to them, we have not seen or heard him. We had indeed supposed, as was stated by Gov. Reid, it were universally admitted, that the principles of the Democratic party, in regard to these measures at least, now embodied into the laws of the land, had met with the decided and unequivocal approbation of the people. But not so, it seems; and we have this exception in a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, who would persuade us that a radical change in the Revenue and Currency systems of the country is still necessary for the public happiness and accommodation. But who will endorse for Mr. Kerr the responsibility of reviving these old issues? The Register—will it come to his aid, and unite with him, in envoking, for party purposes, the ghost of the old defunct Bank, so long buried? and lend a helping hand to prove, that the cheaper you sell, and the dearer you purchase, is the better policy for filling your pockets, according to the principles of a protective tariff? We shall see.

Public Lands. Mr. Kerr also assailed the Resolution of the late Democratic Convention, on this subject; and denied the right and justice of their being retained by the government as a source of revenue to meet the public debts. He also denounced the several acts of Congress making appropriations of alternate sections, in some of the States, as well also, the homestead bill pending before Congress. As to the latter bill, Gov. Reid made no issue with him; but in respect to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, it cannot be denied that Gov. Reid's reply was unanswerable. At a time like the present—the Government greatly in debt—he put it to every candid, reflecting man, Democrat or Whig, if the policy of dividing the proceeds of the sales of these lands among the States, would not be unwise and injurious? And why is this question revived? Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned the appropriation to the States, so loudly condemned by Mr. Kerr, (doubtless on the ground that the improvements to which they were appropriated, enhanced the value of the sections unappropriated); there is no effort on the part of Whigs at Washington City, to abolish this source of the public revenue; the Government needs them (if they yield any thing) to meet its expenditures; and if they increase, as they have done under Mr. Fillmore's administration, it will need ten times more. And the argument—what is it? Mr. Kerr says first, the lands yield no revenue; and secondly, the proceeds of their sales should be divided out, (not the lands themselves); and yet, he would have the people believe, they are to get a great fund for Railroads and Schools, by the distribution of the proceeds of sales amounting to little or lothing; and that too, after paying the costs of distribution. This will never do, Mr. Kerr. It is a bad platform. In Gen. Jackson's time—the time of the old man, whom you termed a "dead lion"—which, you said you were not afraid of—the government was not in debt, and the *surplus revenues* were distributed among the States—not the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The government is not now out of debt—far from it; nor is it likely to be so, as long as Mr. Fillmore spends 48 millions a year; and if the public mind were turned to retrenching these enormous expenditures, instead of being stimulated by partizan appeals to make a rush upon the public Treasury for a fund, which Mr. Kerr says yields little or nothing, we humbly think there would be more wisdom in it, more economy, and more of public benefit.

Oregan Bill. Mr. Kerr adverted to Gov. Reid's votes on the Bill giving a territorial government to Oregon, and whilst he expressly acquitted Gov. Reid of all suspicion of freesoilism in his course on that measure, said he would have died, before he would have given the votes. In reply, Gov. Reid referred to the Jonrnals of Congress in 1846-'7, and showed by the record how he stood upon that question. As to the Wilmot Proviso, the Journals show that that amendment was offered by David Wilmot to the three million appropriation bill in 1846, and it applied to all territories to be hereafter acquired. On this question, Gov. Reid, then in Congress, voted *in the negative.* In August of the same year, when the limits of the territory of Oregon had been fixed, and the necessities of that people imperatively demanded a government, a bill was before Congress, providing for a government of the said territory, and upon the proposition to amend the bill, by excluding slavery from the same, Gov. Reid *voted again in the negative.* See Congressional Globe, 1st Ses. 29th Congress, page 1204. This bill was not passed that session; nor did it become a law until 1848 or '49, when Gov. Reid was not a member of Congress.

It did, however, then become a law, and received the sanction of President Polk, notwithstanding, it provided for the exclusion of slavery. "The territory," said Mr. Polk, in his message, "lies far north of thirty-six degrees, 30 minutes, the Missouri Compromise line—its Southern boundary being the parallel of 48, leaving the intermediate distance 330 miles". And it was because the provisions of the bill were not inconsistent with that line of Compromise, that he did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction; otherwise he declared, he would have promptly vetoed it.

But who doubts Gov. Reid's fidelity to the institutions of this State, and of the Southern States? Mr. Kerr does not—so he declared; and if he did, Gov. Reid's course on the question referred to, his well known and often times expressed opinions, his unsullied patriotism, and the uniform conduct of his life is a full guaranty against the doubts of all others, disposed to do justice to an opponent.

The Presidency. Mr. Kerr was understood to declare that he would be in favor of Mr. Clay, if his health permitted him to run again. And next to him, Messrs. Fillmore and Scott were his favorites, both of whom he commended as safe and sound. The people in the low country will be somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Kerr did not say that he would go for Fillmore with or without a nomination—as we are informed by a correspondent, he said in Halifax. Since his arrival in Raleigh, he has no doubt received more favorable assurances respecting Gen. Scott. We heard it remarked once, that "circumstances alter cases;" and it may be true also, for aught we know, that moving from one place to another, and a change of associations, may sometimes alter *opinions*. We are of opinion that Mr. Kerr would support Gen. Scott.

(In reply to some disparaging remarks of Mr. Kerr's on Douglas and Cass, Gov. Reid read some Resolutions passed by a Meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, in Rockingham, in November, 1851, highly complimentary to the patriotism and ability of these distinguished statesmen; and asked Mr. Kerr with much good humor, if he was not the author of them? Mr. Kerr answered that the Resolutions were the joint production of a Committee, (naming them) but "*he did the writing.*")

Free Suffrage. On this great question of constitutional right. Mr. Kerr was not quite so bold, and did not, assuredly make good his avowal in the beginning, that "he had no concealments"; and considering all things, we think it had been better for him, if he had not avowed as much as he did. He made a furious onslaught on Gen. Saunders on account of his having called on him, as he stated, to answer whether or not he held the doctrine that under the Constitution of this State, a majority of the people had a right to call a Convention and amend the Constitution? He answered emphatically in the *affirmative;* and read as authority for the position, a Circular signed by W. H. Haywood. jr., R. M. Pearson, Gen. Saunders and Thomas Dews in 1833.

Mr. Kerr did not notice the argument of General Saunders in the State Convention, in which he clearly set forth the position of this question, before and after 1835. In his remarks General S. then stated:

"If asked if he did not recognize the right of a majority to pass laws, he answered *yes*—to prevail at the ballot-box in elections, *yes*—to change the compromises and checks in the Constitution, he answered emphatically *no.* These compromises and checks had been placed in the Constitution by solemn compact, for protecting the rights of minorities—majorities could protect themselves. The Whigs claimed to be conservative—he wished they would show it. The Constitution of '76 had stood for nearly 60 years, when in 1835 it was amended by a Convention called by the Legislature, being the only mode then authorized. County representation in the Senate was changed to the basis of taxation, and in the House of Commons to that of white population and slaves, the whites counting their full number, and three-fifths of the slaves being added. This amended Constitution had been voted for and accepted by the Western Counties, with the exception of four, and against by every County east of Raleigh.

In the Convention of '35 it was proposed by a Committee that, in future, amendments should be made to the Constitution on the majority principle, through the Legislature, and only requiring a majority of one Legislature to propose, and that of a succeeding one to approve. This was amended on motion of Mr. Meares, from the East, so as to require three-fifths in the Legislature to propose, two-thirds to approve, and a majority of the people to ratify. So in regard to amendments by Convention—*no such Convention could be had unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly.* These provisions were inserted in the Constitution, as restrictions, *by a vote of* 106 *to* 18—they were supported by Meares, Branch, Daniel, and Gaston from the East, and by Swain and Fisher from the West. Without these restrictions on the will of the majority, Mr. Gaston said "he had *been deceived,*" in agreeing to call a Convention, and that the West would have "*bound the East hand and foot.*" He Gen. S., now charged the Whig Convention, composed of two-thirds of Eastern men, with making a proposition which, if carried out, would in the language of Mr. Gaston, "bind the East hand and foot," and would place the property of the slave-owner at the mercy of a majority, whether slave-owners or not."

And this position was strongly and conclusively enforced by Gov. Reid. And how did Mr. Kerr meet the difficulty? We have no desire to misrepresent him. We wish his position and his argument distinctly understood by the people. His doctrine was, if a majority of the people should vote that they desire a Convention, the legislature *is bound* by such expression of the popular will, to call one. So that according to Mr. Kerr's argument, a member from Pitt or Halifax (for example) who goes to the General Assembly representing constituents opposed by twenty to one to a Convention, *is bound,* notwithstanding, to vote for such a measure; and therefore, he might logically enough have added, in such case, the Legislature is bound to vote "Convention," *unanimously.*

Such was not the view of the framers of the Constitution. They regarded the Legislature as a reflex of the popular will, and thought, and so by the organic law declared, that if a two-thirds vote could not be obtained in both houses of the Assembly for a Convention, the people could do very well without it. At all events, the Constitution is pointedly against Mr. Kerr; and if ever man was driven to the wall *absolutely,* Mr. Kerr on this point was the identical individual. Having disposed of the general doctrine as above, he took up free suffrage, and handled that subject in his own peculiar way. Indirectly, if not positively he argued against it. For, though he was candid enough to admit that a majority of the people of the State were in favor of it, and personally he had no objection to it himself, *if* they wanted it; yet he pronounced the Constitution the most perfect ever devised by the wit of man. Not only this: for, though he professed a great regard for the "war-worn soldiers," as he called them, who, with other meritorious non-landholders are, by the Constitution, denied the right of voting, in the Senate, if they have not fifty acres of land, yet he did evidently attempt to throw ridicule on the argument, as well by appealing to the supposed prejudices of the *farmers,* "who paid these soldiers" as by putting his finger on his nose, and accompanying that action by theatrical and contemptuous gestures. Not only no objection to Free Suffrage had he, if the people wished it, but he went for other reforms in our "most perfect Constitution"; viz: for blotting out the property qualification for Governor and members of the Assembly. And he spoke too of the dangers of making amendments to the Constitution and declared *Free Suffrage* to be the origin of them all. Poor Free Suffrage! how troublesome you are to Whiggery—so dangerous to the people, you and Gov. Reid—so says Mr. Kerr; and he advises the people to "run to *him,*" to get out of danger. Mr. Kerr's course demonstrates one thing incontestibly—Free Suffrage is the cause of some danger to *his prospects*; and hence the difficulty he gives his friends in reconciling his course on this subject, with any regular notions of his being a candidate "without concealments." The truth is, his position on the question is a perfect curiosity, and so is his argument. Both text and comment is a riddle, which it would take three Philadelphia lawyers, with the Register and Commercial to help them, to solve—it being still unsettled, whether he is one way or the other, both ways, or no ways, on the question. "Without concealments"—mercy on concealers then!

On the question of Convention or no Convention, Mr. Kerr was equally explicit, and without concealments—yet not more so. Again, on this question, he puts the *people* between him and all responsibility for individual opinion. He is willing for *them* to say whether they wish a Convention or not; but he would, it seems, prefer either not to vote himself, or to vote a folded ticket, on this issue. But can't his position be argued out? Let us see: He thinks the "Constitution the most perfect";—very well, so far, so good: Free Suffrage is the cause of all our danger—good: People desire Free Suffrage—all right: Legislative mode of amendment, bad—go on: Convention mode proper, if people *desire* it—plain enough: *therefore,* Mr. Kerr is for a Convention—or against it, or else he is not. "Without concealments"? Take back the boast, Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr was furthermore understood to say that he had never, till lately, heard that the white basis question had been agitated in connection with the Convention movement; and it will doubtless be some consolation to the Greensborough Patriot and the Asheville Messenger, to know that he declares his decided and unqualified opposition to any such nonsense as all that, and no less to the proposition to distribute the School fund according to the white population.

Gov. Reid's position on these questions, and each of them, so important to the people of North Carolina, is perfectly well understood. He believes that the principle of Free Suffrage *is right in itself,* and should be incorporated into the fundamental law of the State. He believes that the cheapest, surest and most expeditious, and most satisfactory mode of effecting the amendment (now pending before the Legislature) is by means of legislative enactment; and that the dangers, if any exist, of unacceptable changes, and of "tinkering" with the Constitution would be multiplied by the call of an open Convention; and if the right of Free Suffrage cannot be engrafted in the organic law by the Legislature, it cannot and will not be accomplished by a Convention. He believes that the effect, if not one of the objects of those who most strongly insist on a Convention, is the *defeat* of Free Suffrage; and occupying these grounds, he did, in our humble judgment thoroughly and triumphantly expose the sophistries of Mr. Kerr, and acquit himself to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the discomfiture of his competitor.

And how could the issue of such a contest be otherwise? The people of North Carolina have *demanded* this right. Thousands are deeply interested in its recognition and establishment; nor can Mr. Kerr and all the Whig leaders and presses in the State, by any appeals to the prejudices and pockets of landholders, change their fixed and settled purposes, to sanction a reform so just in principle, and so entirely accordant with the spirit of our Republican institutions. On the whole, we assure our friends in all sections, that Gov. Reid has nothing to fear; his plain and direct manner—his open and candid bearing on all questions—and the manifest, radical justice of his cause, will inspire public confidence, and make doubly sure the already auspicious prospects of his triumphant re-election. Such is the feeling here; nor entertain we a single doubt, but that Wake County will do her full share in rolling up for him an increased majority, upon her former vote.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, the Chair submitted a communication from the War Department in relation to the expense and feasibility of deepening the flats of Lake St. Clair.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Navy in respect to the removal of the wreck of the Missouri from the bay of Gibraltar.

Numerous petitions were presented praying the passage of the homestead bill.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from citizens of Chemung county, New York, praying the repeal of the fugitive-slave law; which was laid on the table.

Several railroad and other bills were taken up and disposed of; after which the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia arrived in New York on the 2nd, with Liverpool dates to May 22nd.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton—Sales of the week 89,000 bales of which 14,000 were for export and 29,000 for speculation. Hollingshead's Circular says all descriptions of cotton have declined ⅛d. The market closed steady. Flour—Western Canal steady at 20s. Ohio 21s. 6d. Corn—Yellow 30s; white 27s. 6d. Consols—Consols held at 99⅞

Rice quiet, and prices unchanged. Sugar—Market buoyant, and held at higher rates. Common qualities 5s. to 5s. 10d.

ENGLAND. The disabilities bill had been repealed in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston called the attention of Parliament to the danger threatening the constitutional government in Spain.

FRANCE. Odillon Barrott, and other distinguished persons, had refused to take the oath of allegiance, Three hundred more political prisoners had been transported.

AUSTRIA. Baron Rothschild had taken the new Austrian loan of twenty-five millions florins.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Northern Light, with San Francisco dates to May 6th, arrived at New York on the 2nd. The steamer Columbia left San Francisco on the 5th, with nearly two million dollars in gold on board.

Both branches of the Legislature had passed joint resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures.

The whites had an engagement with the Indians near Shasta, and massacred near 150 of them.

Serious difficulties had arisen between the Americans and Chinese in Sacramento. Large numbers of Chinese had been expelled from the mines.

The intelligence from the mines was favorable, and business of all kinds brisk.

NEW DRESS. The Raleigh Register has recently appeared in a bran new suit of type. It presents a handsome appearance, and we wish it an abundance of pecuniary success.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF SCOTT.

Everybody has heard of Parson Brownlow, the great divine of Tennessee, who not only beats "the drum ecclesiastic" in the pulpit, but wields a clever and caustic pen in the columns of the Knoxville Whig, as an ardent and somewhat bitterly whig partizan editor. Well, the parson, somehow, don't seem to "cotton" to "fuss and feathers" at all, and with his usual plain spokenness on all subjects, he is not slow to evince his distate, for that eminent individual, in his usual energetic if not gentle style. The subjoined sketch of Gen. Scott, from the Reverend editor's paper—one, by the way, which has dealt some hard blows at the Democracy in times past, cordially and lovingly quoted too by his whig brethren—will be interesting to our readers, as well as the "rest of mankind" generally, as a specimen of candid and faithful biography:

"He has been almost forty years prominently before the country, and in that time has done and said many silly things, which, in themselves are harmless, slumber in silence, and are covered beneath the rubbish of time. But let him only come before the public for political favors—when he has no sort of business, all his foolish deeds and speeches will be roused from their slumber—disrobed of their winding sheet—and will be used to a terrible effect especially at the south. None but the most discreet man that ever lived, standing in the focus of public gaze for forty years, and having to move in the midst of all manner of factions and interests, could avoid doing and saying some foolish things. How much more, then, would the life of a man of Gen. Scott's weakness, vanity and pride, be spotted all over with words and acts that he obliterated forever, and that ought never to have occurred. His improper use of public moneys in his early days in the army—his quarrel with Gen. Jackson, in which he came off second best—his bad treatment of Gov. Clinton—his unsuccessful quarrel and controversy with Gen. Gaines—his contest with Gov. Marcy, in which he got the worst of the fight—his more recent contest with Gen. Pillow, in which to say the least of it, he made nothing—and, finally, his base treatment of Mr. Clay in 1840—all these and more would come up in judgment against him, if once brought before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. His notorious vanity, which is more than equal to his military ability, has been the faithful mother of his indiscreet acts, has given birth to a progeny of hateful and silly speeches and deeds, as numerous as the school of little fishes that inhabit the waters of Egypt.

FIRST BALLOT IN THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who says he has been at some pains to ascertain the facts, predicts that the first ballot in the Whig National Convention will result as follows:

FOR GEN. SCOTT.—Delaware, 3; Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 4; New York, 30; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 5; California, 2. Total, 150.

FOR MR. FILLMORE.—Vermont, 1; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; Iowa, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; Florida, 3; Kentucky, 12; Missouri, 9; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 12; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 4; Texas, 4. Total, 98.

FOR MR. WEBSTER.—Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 2; California, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts 13. Total, 21.

As only 148 will be required to elect a choice, of course Gen. Scott will be nominated on the first ballot, if the writer be correct in his predictions. Georgia and Alabama, entitled to 19 votes, are left out of the count by the correspondent, but we see they are appointing delegates in favor of Mr. Fillmore, who will no doubt attend the convention. The writer adds that there are considerations which may induce the Scott men to scatter their strength on the first ballot, and he then predicts that Gen. Scott will receive 182 votes on the first ballot, two of whom will be from Maryland, five from Virginia, eight from Massachusetts, and four from Kentucky.

GOOD ADVICE.

We recommend the following excellent remarks to the enterprising young men of our county. They are from the Cincinnati Sun:

"Money is now abundant; will probably remain so for several years. Nay, it will probably become *very* abundant. There is no mistake about the immense supplies of gold, to be got from California, from Australia and Russia. Money will be very plenty. But experience tells us that it is as easy to get in debt and in difficulty when money is plenty as when it is scarce—in fact rather easier. The experience of past expansion, united with the present means of prosperity should teach us all a lesson of *prudence,* which if practiced on will be invaluable. This is a very plain one, that we ought *not to go into unnecessary expense and hazardous speculations,* only because money is plenty. Whether money is plenty or not, there is but one way of getting rich, and that is by ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY.

That money is plenty is a great advantage to the *prudent and industrious.* It is they who take advantage of such times. It is they who "make hay while the sun shines." The sun, indeed, says Scripture, shines on the just and on the unjust. But it is only they who plant the seed and work the field, who will reap the harvest."

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY. The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently convened in North Carolina, which were harmonious and enthusiastic, afford a fair index of the views of the considerate masses of the party, north as well as south. The platform laid down was the old and time-honored one of the party, and the measures approved of were such as reflecting and sober men, not governed by prejudice or instigated by demagogueism, must admit will be for the best good of the country. It comprises a strict devotion to the Union, a rigid construction of the constitution, the independent treasury, a revenue tariff and an economical administration; and an acquiescence in the compromise measures, with a faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive-slaves. They resolve that they will not support any candidate for the presidency who withholds a full, prompt and explicit avowal of the approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same. Of the local resolutions, one boldly endorsed the measures of free suffrage, and advocated making it a part of the constitution.

Under such a banner the North Carolina democracy propose to fall into the line of the great democratic army and support democratic nominees. It looks well now for united democratic action in this State. It looks as though whigism would not be allowed to prevail. The latter, if it follows Mr. Mangum, will stand on a Janus platform and a mum policy, and it will be seen whether these will again prevail over a party that will have inscribed on its banner fidelity to the laws, the constitution and the Union. *Boston Post, 26th ult.*

FREE SUFFRAGE. If the people of the State desire the consumation of this measure, now is the time to insure it, in the election of members to the Legislature known to be favorable to it. It has already passed through its iniatory stages, and with the next Legislature rests its final fate. By the election of men who will support it in the Legislature we may secure its passage; but if we elect men who tell you they are for Free Suffrage, but that they want it by a Convention, *you will never get it;* for you can never get a Convention. We are satisfied that not one-fourth of the people in the State desire a Convention at this time; and if Free Suffrage be rejected by Legislative enactment, it is rejected altogether. Where was this Convention hobby first folded? In Raleigh. Among whom? Politicians opposed to Free Suffrage. For what purpose? To kill Free Suffrage.
Mountain Banner.

Judge Charlton, of Savannah, appointed U. S. Senator from Georgia, vice Berrien, resigned, is a Union democrat and an eminent lawyer. He has the cepted the appointment, and will serve until ac-4th of March next, when Mr. Toomb's term commences.

A machine has been invented, and is now in successful operation in New York, for riveting boilers. It is worked by steam and can accomplish as much per day with two hands as can be done by twenty in the ordinary method.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN. The facts as to killing his brother-in-law, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his fearful devotion to Liquor, which has long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at length probably led him to a fellon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat:

"Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstinence man for months together, will indeed pity him. When sober he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk.

Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions and habits were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equalled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length the old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Christian. But, again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest of women, his wife, securing for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his sprees, and he lost his recollection. Like most politicians, he left office miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Prussia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Hannegan. We now have in our mind three in our own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in poor Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What an awful comment this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is great probability that he will commit suicide."

CONCEALMENT OF OPINION. A most remarkable political phenomenon in this country is the right assumed by many of our public men to conceal or delay the expression of their opinion when aspiring to the chief office in the government. This assumption has been made so often and successfully, that it is now come to be regarded, by many, as a legitimate feature in party tactics. Two of our last three Presidential elections resulted in the success of men who obstinately refused to declare their opinions upon matters of great national importance. And now we have the most prominent aspirant for the Presidency in the whig party publicly announcing, through his friends, that he *will not* declare his opinions *unless the convention of his party nominate him as the whig candidate for the Presidency!* To this complexion it has come at last, that a public man demands of his political friends the highest expression of confidence and approval they can bestow upon him, before he will condescend to tell them what his opinions are. This position is now deliberately assumed by Gen. Scott, and defended upon the ground—itself an insult to every open and honest man in the whig ranks—that "he is differently advised by men north and south, to write and *not* to write; a large majority, including many from the South, *urging him to remain silent.*" If the reason here given is true, it shows a gross perversion of sentiment in the whig party. If it is false—and we believe it is—the whig masses owe it to themselves that they spurn the political despot who would thus rob them of their own respect and that of the world.

Upon what show of reason can honest men counsel Gen. Scott to *remain silent* in the present crisis? What is to be *accomplished* by such a policy? Are his opinions such that they will not bear to be told in both ends of the Union? If they are not, there is no reason for their suppression. *If they are,* then the reason for silence is a dishonest one, intended to deceive either the north or the south. Upon either supposition, the position of Gen. Scott is unworthy of an honest man, and cannot be endorsed by any portion of the American people but at the price of self-respect and the fair opinion of the world.
Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

We extract the following from a letter from Baltimore to the Washington *Telegraph:* "A young man named Force has been residing partly in this city and partly in Washington for some months past. He is originally from St. Louis, but more recently from Texas. I learn, upon what may be deemed good authority, that he is about to become distinguished as a mechanical genius. He is said to have invented and patented a new motive power, which bids fair to supersede both steam and water. It is stated that a model of the machine is already in existence, and that it has been patented with an injunction of secrecy for a certain time. So cautious has he been to avoid infringement, that he had one part of his machinery, necessary to the completion of his engine, made in New Orleans, another part in Baltimore, another in Philadelphia, and another in New York. The seperate parts thus constructed were, in due time, collected in Baltimore and put together by the inventor himself in a room into which no person has been permitted to enter. It is said to bring the atmosphere into use as a new and important agent, amounting almost to independent self action; that this new momentum can be so increased as to propel the largest ocean steamers or adopted to the delicate movements of a watch. The inventor is about to leave for Europe, to have it patented there, and until he returns the principle of the invention will not be made public here. The correspondent referred to, says that "if the invention proves to be what is claimed for it, the world up to this age has never seen its equal."

NAPLES. *The Murats.* A new political party has been formed in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The associates, who are very numerous, are called *I Muratiani,* being in favor of Prince Murat, who lived at Bordentown, New Jersey. The whole army would follow his standard; and the population, though they consider Murat not very liberal, would accept him, because even the government of Russia would be more acceptable to them than the Bourbon tyranny.

D. G. LOUGEE, with his neat and well stocked Store of Varieties—and they are various—is a somewhat remarkable genius. Always as buisy as a bee in June, he seems best pleased when waiting on his customers. He has been here but a few months but he has managed to spread his name pretty widely, and business must, of course, follow. He deserves a liberal patronage, and his politeness and attention will command it. His card may be found in its proper place. *Goldsborough (N. C.) New Era.*

MARRIED.

In Lincolnton, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. H. H. Durant, Mr. Z. A. Moss, to Miss Virginia B. eldest daughter of Captain William Slade.

DIED,

In Warrenten, N. C. on the 20th ult., Miss Elizabeth Harris, consort of Mr. Gid. A. Harris and daughter of Benj. E. Cook, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High,** Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.
May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, [illegible] PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59—

A CARD.

THE undersigned appear before the public in justice to the Instructor, the Trustees and themselves. Our own part in the recent singular events of our School, is embodied in the Resolutions subjoined. If they express a "Challenge," we have yet to learn the signification of the word. As to the honor of our course, we are willing to abide the verdict of an intelligent community. Aside from the Resolutions, we acted not—offering no insult or violence to person or property. As the report has obtained to some extent, that our Prinpal, Mr. Richardson, instigated our proceeding, we deem it our duty to state, that neither *the idea nor the writing* of the resolutions originated with him. They were formed and presented by the students themselves to Mr. P. while Mr. Richardson was confined to his room by illness, and ignorant of our proceedings. The Trustees were also unacquainted with our action until afterwards. Deeming simple facts sufficient, we submit the resolutions without alteration from the original, notwithstanding some grammatical errors. They were subscribed by all the students present, our own names beginning the list.

J. C. MARRIOTT,
G. W. ARRINGTON,
W. C. DOWD,
A. E. RICKS,
H. D FOWLER.

Franklin Institute, May 20, 1852.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1st. That we, the Students of Franklin Institute, Whereas our beloved Teacher has been attacked by A. W. Pearce, in a dastardly manner, as he was unarmed, and suffering from the effects of an illness which had prevented his teaching for several days, that we consider ourselves, our School and Trustees as highly insulted, and we are determined to defend him from further injury to the last drop of blood in our veins; and should he be attacked when we are not present, we will surely avenge ourselves to the utmost.

Resolvd, 2d. That as A. W. Pearce, jr., made use of insulting language to our Teacher, when he was disabled by sickness and injury inflicted by his father, that he be duly warned never to repeat the same, or insult him in any other way in future.

Resolved lastly, That we are fully determined to *bear nothing more.*

[Here follow the names of the signers]
June 2, 1852. 61—1t.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places, on the day named, in the several Captain's Districts, in Chatham County, for purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1851, attended by the Magistrates appointed to receive the Lists of Taxable property for the year 1852. Commencing as follows, viz:

At Steels Old Field,	Monday,	12th	July.
" Silk Hope,	Tuesday,	13th	"
" Allbrights,	Wednesday	14th	"
" McPherson's Store,	Thursday	15th	"
" Wm. W. Matthews,	Friday,	16th	"
" Gees Old Field,	Saturday,	17th	"
" Poplar Spring, (Rock Spr'g,)	Monday,	19th	"
" James Tallys,	Tuesday,	20th	"
" John Glasses,	Wednesday	21st	"
" Burn's Old Field,	Thursday	22d	"
" Jno. M. Green's Store,	Friday,	23d	"
" Pittsborough,	Saturday,	24th	"
" Jos. J. Baldwins,	Monday,	26th	"
" Jones's Grove,	Tuesday,	27th	"
" Kimbro Councils,	Wednesday	28th	"
" Henderson Councils,	Thursday,	29th	"
" Buck-Horn,	Friday,	30th	"
" A. A. Jones' Mills,	Saturday,	31st	"

I hope all interested will meet me and pay their Taxes. ROBERT E. RIVES, *Sheriff.*
June 7th, 1852. 923—tA.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been authorized to contract for the building of a "Masonic Hall," in the Town of Yanceyville, are prepared to receive bids up to the 5th of July.

The building is to be fifty by thirty-two feet. Full and ample specifications can be seen or had by applying to John A. Graves, in Yanceyville.

A. WILLIS,
THOS. W. GRAVES,
W. WALKER,
A. GUNN,
JOHN A. GRAVES.

June 5th, 1852. 61—t5J.

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*
Ralegh May 31, 1852. 59—td.
Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at Henderson on Thursday, the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the negotation of a loan for the completion and equipment of said Road, and forming a connection with the North Carolina Rail Road.

A punctual attendance is requested.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, President.
Raleigh, June 1st. 1852. 59—4w.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.
☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.
April 3, 1852. 42—

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

THE 20th Term of this School will commence June 14th. For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
May 28th, 1852. 59—

FOR SALE.

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at
NIXON'S STABLES.
Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Spectacles, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, &c.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the Variety Store,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

D. C. FREEMAN, & CO. N. Y. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, WIL

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

Wholesale Merchants and Factors.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF Flour, Corn, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Iron, Nails, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for

Family and Plantation Use,

and the RETAIL TRADE, which they will dispose of in lots to suit Dealers or Consumers, on reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores or other Produce.

D. C. FREEMAN, the senior partner, is located in the City of New York, Office 175, Front Street, And the junior partner, GEORGE HOUSTON, in Wilmington, N. C.

If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place.

☞ All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention, and *Orders for Goods* will be promptly and carefully filled.

Wilmington, May 25, 1852. 53—

READ! READ! YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

A Virgorous Life or a Premature Death!

Kinkelin on Self-Preservation.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS useful Book, published in English and German, is filled with available and practical information on the infirmatives and diseases of the Generative system. It is a work eminently required, as the means of reforming the vices of the age in which we live. Thousands are annually hurled to premature graves, by habits which they scarcely knew to be vicious, and who would have been preserved for lives of usefulness and honour, had they availed themselves of the timely perusal of a work like this. READ THE BOOK! The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually Thousands of Lives. Address, post-paid

DR. A. R. KINKELIN,

N. W. cor. Third & Union Sts.

May 29, 1852. Philadelphia, Pa.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. *M.* Thackeray. 3. The *Maiden* and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844–'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

From Liverpool.

WE have just received large additions to our Stock of Crockery, per Barque Muskingum from Liverpooll, and are now prepared to fill orders from Merchants and others on the most favorable terms.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 52—tf.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

Terms. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

STATE of North Carolina, Franklin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued pril 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, c. c. c.

AApril 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of June ensuing—and continue five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of instruction. The Musical department is under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Brandt.

Terms—per session, the same as formerly.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp, with use of instrument,	35 00
" Piano, " "	23 00
" Guitar, " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sent to those who may desire them.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 54—4w.

T. H. SELBY,

No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H. SELBY.

Hardware & Cutlery.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, Castings, Blacksmiths, Tools, cut Nails, Horse shoe nails and Horse shoes, weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Sythe Blades, Patent Balances, Table Cutlery 51 pieces in a set.

March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handl's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

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4 CASES fashionable super Moleskin Hats. Cocos, warranted pure and of a superior quality.

Just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.

W. N. EDWARDS, S.S.

State of North Carolina, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

And Whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

Thomas Settle, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*

S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*

JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

Officers.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm o. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods, and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of Knabe Gæhle.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,

(Successors to N. Perry.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

NOTICE

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. Samuel Milton Frost, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

Grand Piano, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - - $650
" " with carved ornaments, from - - - $700 to 1000
Square Piano, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No. 2*,] 450
" " - - - " " Gothic style, - - - " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, - - " " 10, 375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " " " on modern legs, - - " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, - " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - - 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - - 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, - - - - 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5*,] 275
" " " " " on turned legs, - - - - 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, ... 250
" " " " " plain 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of Whitaker, Whitfield & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

References:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vecabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners, by James Seixas. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.

1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 18, 1852. 54—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor.

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufactured goods, he has a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. Gould, the talented pupil of Mr. Oliver, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "Bugg" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

Ladies' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

Gent.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
Youths' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Richard P. Finch, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,

N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. Harriss, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a Sorrel Mare, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd,

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe tones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 49—